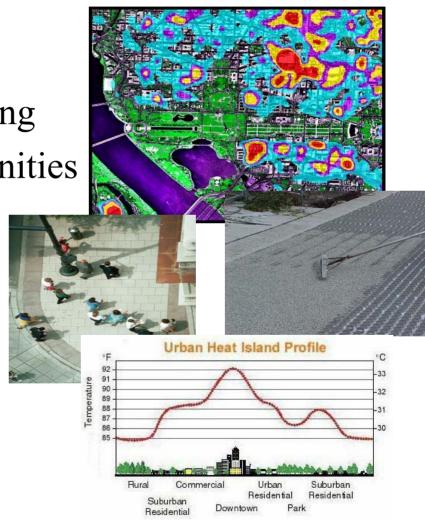
Urban Heat Islands, Cool Pavements, and Next Steps





Presentation Outline

- Workshop Purpose
 - Provide basic understanding
 - Identify gaps and opportunities
 - Develop path forward
- Heat Island Basics
- Pavement Basics
- Issues/Gaps
- Next Steps

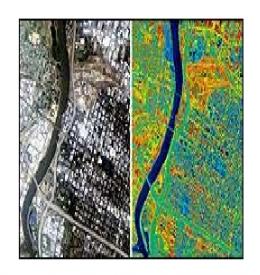


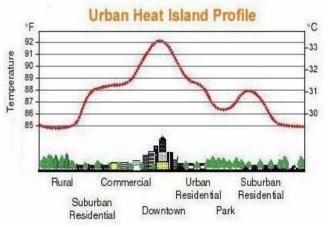
Heat Island Basics – Definition and Causes

- Heat Island (HI)
 - Elevated Surface and air temps
 - Mainly nighttime phenomenon
 - Main concern often daytime temperatures



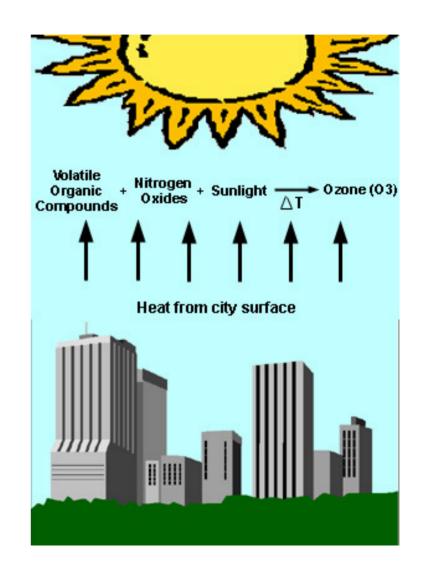
- Urbanization
- Urban Form
- Anthropogenic





Heat Island Basics - Impacts

- Energy Demand A/C
 - $-(LA) 1^{\circ}F \uparrow \rightarrow 1.5-2\% \uparrow$
 - -Longer Peaks
- Air Pollution
- GHG Emissions
- Ozone Formation
- Water Quality
- Health

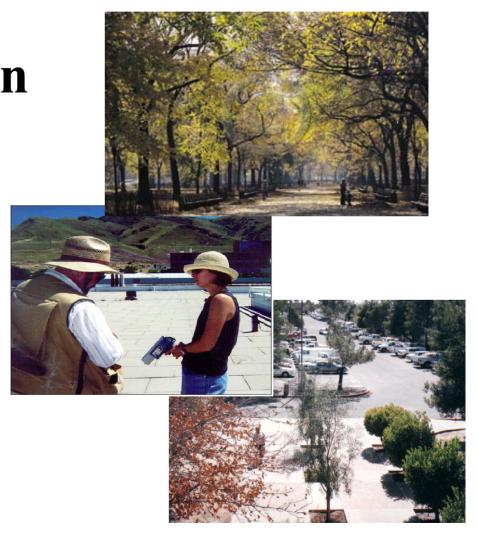


Heat Island Basics - Strategies to Reduce Heat Islands

Urban Vegetation

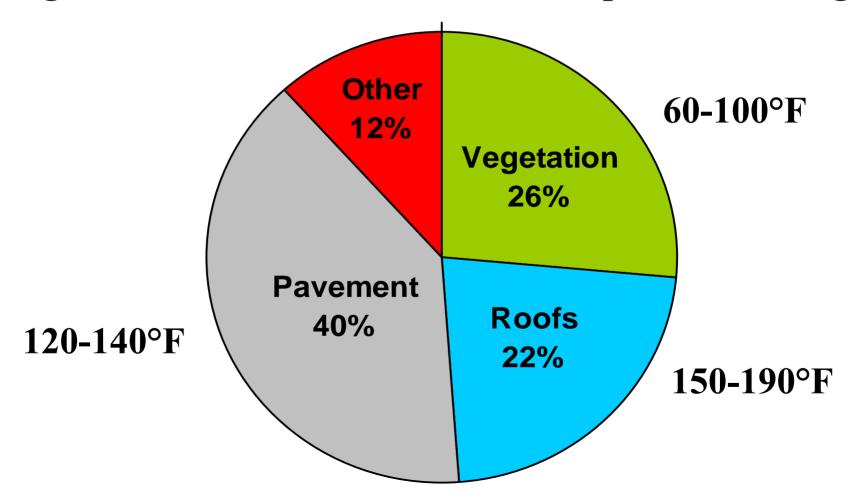
Cool Roofing

Cool Pavements



Heat Island Basics - Strategies to Reduce Heat Islands

Average Urban Land Cover & Peak Temperatures Ranges

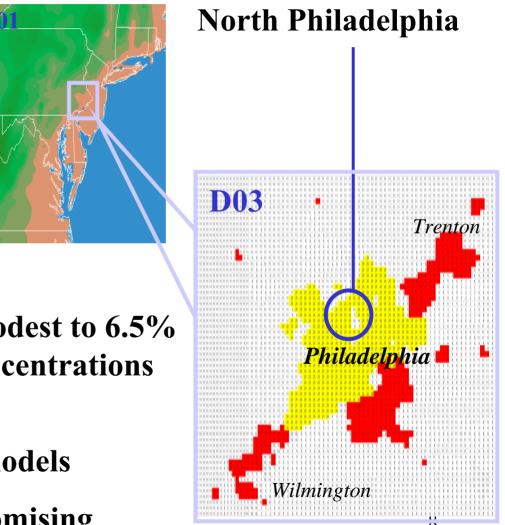


Heat Island Mitigation – Estimated Benefits

- Energy Demand
 - 10-25% annual energy savings w/all strategies
 - 0.25 albedo ↑ roads, 0.2 albedo ↑ sidewalks
- Air Pollution
 - Benefits from reduced energy demand
 - Vegetation removes pollutants
- GHG Emissions
 - Same as above
 - More considerations GHG w/manufacturing pavements, etc.
- Ozone Formation Next slide
- Water Quality Don Waye
- Health
 - With all strategies, 0-25% ↓ in heat-related deaths

Heat Island Basics – Estimated Air Quality Benefits

- Three city study found increasing albedo roofs and pavements and increasing veg ⋈ 3.6°F ↓ air temps
- Temp change depends on location, modeling episode, plus other factors
- AQ impacts ranged from modest to 6.5% or 10 ppb ↓ in peak ozone concentrations (Sacramento)
- Ongoing work to improve models
- Results are directionally promising



Pavement Basics - Urban Fabric

"Under the Canopy" Percentages of Land Cover Types in Three Metropolitan Areas – Pavements are Mainly Roads and Parking Lots

	Pavements	Vegetation	Roofs	Other
	%	%	%	%
Metropolitan	37	27	25	11
Chicago				
Metropolitan	45	20	20	15
Sacramento				
Metropolitan Salt	36	33	22	9
Lake City				
Residential	29	36	27	8
Chicago (53%)				
Residential	31	33	20	17
Sacramento (49%)				
Residential Salt	32	39	24	6
Lake City (59%)				

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Pavement Basics – Relation to HI

- Pavements Contribute to HI in two ways:
 - Solar absorption
 - Decreased evaporation due to impervious cover
- "Cool Pavement"
 - Higher solar reflectance
 - Permeability
 - Vegetated
 - Porous asphalt and concrete?



Pavement Basics - Cool Pavement Benefits

- Potential Benefits
 - -Lower surface and air temperatures
 - -Benefits from reducing HIs (energy, air and water quality)
 - -Increased nighttime illumination
 - -Noise reduction



Issues We Need to Address

- (1) Who is interested?
- (2) Why are they interested?
- (3) What do they need to advance their agenda?
- (4) Who will participate in this process of moving things forward?

Next Steps - Goals

Near-term

- Develop framework
- Identify resources and people to fill gaps
- Develop partnerships
- Leverage opportunities and future events
- Have broad based involvement

Long-term

- Develop guidance on pavement options
- Potentially work with non-attainment areas

Resources

EPA's Heat Island Website www.epa.gov/heatisland

The Energy Star Website <u>www.energystar.gov</u>

EPA's Clean Energy-Environment Work (New State Partnership!) (http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/stateandlocal/partners.htm

Voluntary and Emerging Measures Policy

http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t1/meta/m8507.html

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) www.hotcities.org